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filename: Higley CHRONO 03/04/08
word count: 19,873

Chronology of
Henry G. Higley, D.C., M.S.

Color Code: **Green**: for emphasis **Red** & **Magenta**: questionable or uncertain information

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Year/Volume Index to the *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1949-1963), formerly *National Chiropractic Journal* (1939-1948), formerly *The Chiropractic Journal* (1933-1938), formerly *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* (1931-1932) and *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1930-1932):

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
1933	1	1943	12	1953	23	1963	33
1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
1935	4	1945	15	1955	25		
1936	5	1946	16	1956	26		
1937	6	1947	17	1957	27		
1938	7	1948	18	1958	28		
1939	8	1949	19	1959	29		
1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

CHRONOLOGY

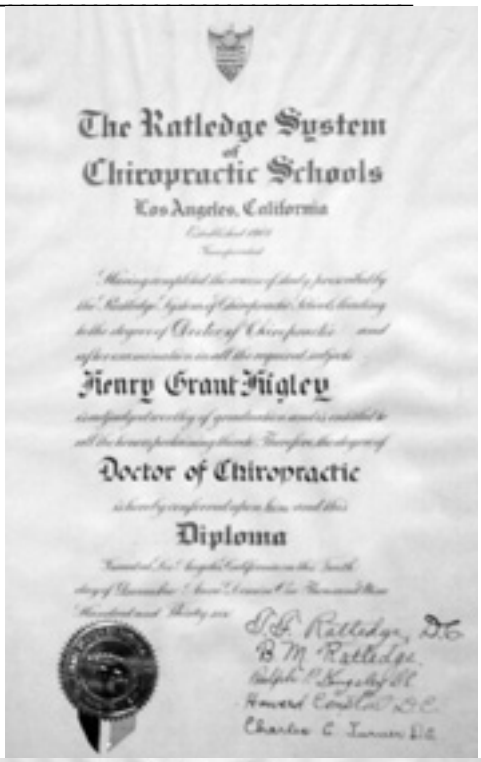
1903 (June 11): Henry Grant **Higley** born in Lima, Peru (Rehm, 1980); see obit, May, 1969

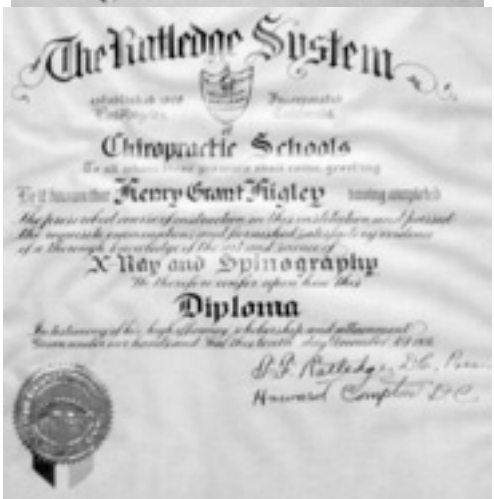
PHOTOGRAPH

Higley 1915 grade school diploma photo

1935: George H. **Haynes** receives BS from Loyola University/LA (Rehm, 1980)

1936: George **Haynes**, DC and Henry **Higley**, MS, DC graduate from the **Ratledge College** of Chiropractic/LA (Keating et al., 1991); both soon serve as faculty at **Ratledge** (Keating et al., 1991); **Higley** later studies at **LACC** (Rehm, 1980); photographs of DC & x-ray diplomas:





1938 (May): ***The Chiropractic Journal*** (NCA) [7(5)]:
-"Book Reviews: General Chemistry" (p. 51) notes publication of new text by GH **Haynes** DC, professor of chemistry, and

HG **Higley** DC, professor of physiology, of the Ratledge College in LA (in my Higley file)

1938 (Oct): ***The Scientific Chiropractor*** (4[5]) includes:
-**Henry G. Higley** DC will teach "a class on X-ray interpretation in relation to Bio-Engineering" begining November 19 at the **Bio-Engineering Building** at 846 South Beacon Ave, LA (p. 33)

PHOTOGRAPH

Henry G. Higley, D.C., 1939

1939 (Feb): ***The Chiropractic Journal*** (NCA) [8(2)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley and George H. Haynes author “An open letter to the authors of ‘Rehearsal for State Medicine’” (pp. 10, 60) (in my Higley file)

1939 (June): ***The Scientific Chiropractor*** (5[1]) includes:
-**George H. Haynes** DC is Chairman of Legislation and **Henry G. Higley** DC is Chairman of Publicity for the LA Unit of the **NACC** (p. 18)
-ad for "**Bio-Engineering X-Ray Laboratories** under the direction of Dr HG **Higley** DC" at 846 S Beacon, LA (p. 33)

1939: **George H. Haynes** and **Henry G. Higley** publish ***General Chemistry*** (Smallie, 1990); copy available in **LACC**'s Rare Books collection

1940 (March): ***National Chiropractic Journal*** [9(3):42]:

A NEW NEWS COLUMN
By Dr **HG Higley**, Public Relations Chairman,
LA County Unit, National Affiliated.

The number of publications carrying articles written by chiropractors is gradually growing in number. Some of the National magazines are beginning to turn their attention to the Chiropractic profession, because of the public demand for reading materinal on the Drugless System of Healing.

A new Chiropractic Column was inaugurated in the January 24 issue of "Sports Weekly." This column which is being conducted by myself is to appear every other Wednesday and is titled, Sports and Health.

Sports and Health will carry the policy of the paper and in it there will be discussions of those problems which are of special interest to the athlete and the sport fan, as seen from a Chiropractic point of view.

Sports Weekly, which is located at 1606 No. Cahuenga Blvd, Hollywood, California, is a publication which enjoys a large circulation. It has on its staff some of the outstanding sports writers of the west, among whom are Mark Kelly, Gene Coughlin, Jeane Hofmann, Dark Ronald, John Connolly, Sid Ziff, Grantland Rice, Maxwell Stiles, John Lardner Newman and Warren Wood.

1941: Henry G. **Higley** MA, DC is first editor of *Healthways* (Rehm, 1980, p. 329)

1942 (July 2): Robert W. **Dishman** graduation ceremony from the **SCCC** according to the College's graduation program; ceremonies are held at the First Universal Church, 1373 So. Alvarado St, LA:

Commencement Exercises
Thursday Evening, July 2, 1942
At 7:30 P.M.
First Universalist Church
PROGRAM

Prelude .....Selected Music
Processional March
Invocation: Rev. Eldred Charles
Vocal Selections: By Georgena Franz
I Am an American.....
A Perfect Day .....Carrie Jacobs Band
Address of Welcome: Dr. Wolf Adler
Hawaiian Selections: By Jonathan H. Aiau
Na Lei o Hawaii (Song of the Island)
Aloha Oe (Farewell to Thee)
Valedictory: Bruce B. Hargrave
Address: Judge William R. McKay (Superior Court)
'The Challenge to Democracy'
Salutatorian: Kathryn Rush Hughes
Presentation of Diplomas and
Conferring of Degrees
Dr. C.B. Eacrett, Dr. Otis M. McMurtrey
Benediction: Rev. Eldred Charles
Recessional

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1942
RECEIVING DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC
*

CLASS OFFICERS

FRED R. MASON .....President
ROBERT DISHMAN .....Vice-President
GEORGE U. SILVERS .....Secretary
KIRTLEY T. CROCKETT .....Treasurer

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Loy S.H. Baird	Eric H. Kirk
Edmund W. Barringer	George H. Knopf
George C. Benson	Clara C. Lackey
Donald G. Brandt	William D. Lackey
Sigurd Brodin	Harold A. Larsen
Henry E. Burke	Josef Lenninger
Ralph S. Campbell	Cora I. Linden
Katherine G. Cassells	Rav. G. Lovas
J. Warren Chandler	William M. MacDonald
Clark Clopton	Fred R. Mason
Zylpha G. Collins	Julia B. McGee
E. Evelyn Craig	Frances J. McInerney
Kirtley T. Crockett	Reuben McMaster
Antoine DaVigo	Denny O. O'Hearn
Robert W. Dishman	John C. Piazza
Norman R. Eggert	Harry S. Ross, Jr.
Nial B. Ettingshausen	Valeska Sannes
Carlos A.R. Ezeta	Joseph Sannes
Bernard C. Gindes	Robert E. Shelley
Bruce B. Hargrave	Olive L. Shuttleworth
Henry S. Hillers	George U. Silvers
Robert E. Hoyt	Thomas C. Sue
Kathryn H. Hughes	J. Edward von Posch

John U. Jeffers	Ganell G. Voyer
Ernest Johnson	Finis C. Wilhite
Mitchel M. Josephson	John J. Wilkinson

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DR. WOLF ADLER .....Dean
DR. R.C. HOWE .....Comptroller
DR. GEORGE HAYNES .....Director of Clinics
MISS OLE (???) .....Registrar
MISS HILDA (???) .....Secretary

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MR. HE(???)	DR. R.C. HOWE

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C.B. EACRETT, D.C.	JOHN (???)
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HENRY G. HIGLEY, D.C.	L.H. NORCROSS, D.C.
LYLE D. HOLLAND, D.C.	L.G. PIXLER, D.C.
PATRICK LACKEY, D.C.	M.K. SHAW, D.C.

1942: Ralph J. Martin (1986) writes:

In 1942 the **CMA** launched an initiative bill to put DCs out of business by requiring all health licentiates to take the same Basic Science Board. It was a good idea, but the bill was written in such a way that the examiners could know which profession the applicants for examination are expected to practice in. This made it possible to find ways to flunk all chiropractic applicants. This infuriated all DCs throughout the whole state, and a statewide organization was formed to fight the measure. Dr. Dan Nash was appointed State Campaign Director, and it soon became obvious that he was having difficulties.

Dr. **Henry Higley** and I met with him, and worked out a plan for him to leave Southern California to us while he covered the rest of the state. We had full support of all the schools of the state, and I put half a dozen telephones in my office, and had women students from the schools staff them and call the doctors of the South soliciting funds to support the campaign. As soon as a doctor would agree to make a donation, the girls would tell them that a student would be right out to their office to pick it up. We mailed out blazers of information about the importance of the campaign and news of progress. The support was wonderful, and after four weeks the campaign was red-hot. The election inf November was a smashing victory for chiropractic, and we won by the greatest majority ever logged in a Primary Election up to that time in California. From that time on for over a decade chiropractic clout in Sacramento was a historic phenomena, and the following year the DCs on a wave of enthusiasm formed the new **CCA**. I was a charter member, and our 1922 Initiative Law was our banner of unity. Dr. Duane Smith was the first president of the **CCA**.

PHOTOGRAPH

SCCC graduating class of 1942 (from my collection; scan in LACC photos folder; see SCCC/1942)

1942: *LE **Montenegro** DC, ND, Sec'y-Treasurer of **SCCC**; George H **Haynes**, ND, PhC, AB, DC, is new **Director of Clinics**; faculty are:
-Lee H. **Norcross** DC, ND
-Claude F. Gillett DC, ND, DO
-Mabelle Kelso Shaw DC, PhC
-Norman K. Lovas DC, ND
-Patrick **Lackey** ND, DC
-*Henry G. **Higley** DC, PhC, ND
-***Lyle D. Holland** DC, ND (will become president of **SCCC** circa 1944-45, according to Martin, 1986; will sell practice to Harold D Young DC, **LACC** class of 1960 in 1962, according to Nilsson, 1962, Apr)

1944 (Aug): ***The Chirogram*** [11(4)] includes:
-editorial by **Wilma Churchill** AB, DC (pp. 5, 12):

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The Chiropractic profession has been becoming increasingly conscious of the need for unity. This has been exemplified by the nerger of the associations of California into the present harmonious California Chiropractic Association.

For the past year the though has been milling around in the minds of the Chiropractors of California, and gradually gaining momentum, that **there should be an amalgamation of the schools in the North, and of the schools in the South**. The ultimate outcome of which would be one big, progressive institution of learning and research for each end of the State.

In any amalgamation there must be some few who will take the "bull by the horns," undertake the preliminary steps, and lay the groundwork to bring about the materialization of the original idea. Therefore, knowing that it was in the interest of Chiropractic and the wish of the profession that such a move be made, Dr. **George H. Haynes and Dr. Henry G. Higley, principal stockholders of the Southern California College of Chiropractic**, and I have laid such necessary groundwork.

Due to lack of time, it has been necessary that a great deal of the preliminary planning be already completed before consulting many in the profession. However, a few of the more active doctors, Drs. Goodfellow, Eacrett, Montenegro, etc., have been told of the plans.

The curriculi of the two schools have been carefully scrutinized and it has been found that the students of both schools can be carried through the remainder of their courses with practically no rearrangement of classes, and no delay of the time

of graduation. In fact the students will profit by the increased faculty and the combined efforts and facilities of the two schools.

The Southern California College of Chiropractic and the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic have both, in the past, been at a loss to properly accomodate those in the profession who have sought to obtain post graduate instruction. It is **part of the plan of the amalgamation to make available to the members of the profession a post-graduate course separate and distinct from the under-graduate school**. The graduate course will be a progressive one and will afford an opportunity for research and development of new phases of diagnosis and treatment.

While the final arrangements have not been completed, it was felt that the amalgamation would not be endangered by giving out this advance information. Those who are earnestly interested in doing that which is for the best interests of the profession cannot help but support such a program. It has been gratifying to find such a unanimity of thought and desire for the advancement of Chiropractic as manifested by them up to now, complete lack of criticism of opposition to this worthwhile movement.

The ultimate goal is, of course, that the Chiropractic institutions shall be owned by the State Association. And it is to this end that everyone is working. It is only a matter of time before the Association will be in a position to consummate such plans.

PHOTOGRAPH

SCCC graduating class, 1944-45

1944-45: **SCCC** graduation **photo** indicates 12 graduate; administration is:
-**Clifford B. Eacrett** DC, ND,President (last listing with **SCCC**?)
-Otis M. **McMurtrey** DC, ND, Vice-President
-Patrick **Lackey** ND, DC, **Dean**
-LE **Montenegro** DC, ND, Sec'y-Treasurer
faculty are:
-George H. **Haynes**, ND, PhC, AB, DC (**Faculty**)
-**Wolf Adler** ND, PhC, LLB, DC, **DD** (**Faculty**)
-Lee H. **Norcross** DC, ND
-Mabelle Kelso Shaw DC, PhC
-**Ralph J. Martin** DC, PhC (**Martin** will become president of **SCCC** during 1944-47 [Martin, 1977, 1986)
-***H. Rainford Guest** DC, ND

1948: LACC stops awarding naturopathic degrees, and discontinues teaching 240-400 hours of "herbology" (Homola, 1963, p. 75); new pathology and anatomy labs and new x-ray equipment at LACC (LACC, 1986); Henry G. Higley MA, DC named chairman of Dept of Physiology, LACC (Rehm, 1980)

1949 (Apr): ***JCaCA***, Volume 5, No. 9; this issue includes:
-**Lee Norcross** DC of **LACC** notes "the **Radionic** Research Society will hold classes in Oakland if there are sufficient numbers signifying interest" (p. 17)

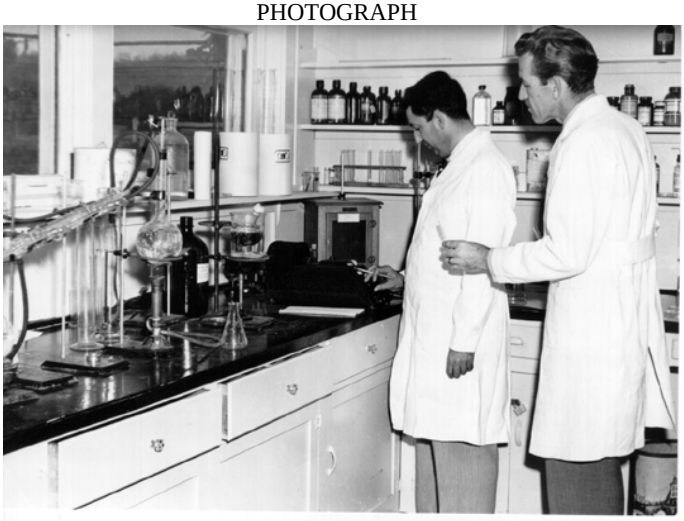
1949 (**?May?**): ***JCaCA***, Volume 5, No. 10; this issue includes:
-**Raymond H Houser** DC is "Administrative Dean" of **LACC** (p. 10)
-**Henry G Higley** DC, MS is president of the Citizens Rights Association (**CRA**); authors "Report of Citizens Rights Associaton" (p. 12)

1949 (Nov): ***JCaCA***, Volume 6, No. 5:
-"first week-end session of **Radionic** Research at the **LACC** campus for the calendar year 1949-50 was held September 24-25, according to Dr. Virginia Herman...of value to all **radionists**; i.e., Paraphysical Approach to **Radionics**, Radionic Jurisprudence, Clinical Observations and Office Observations and Offic Procedures"; radionics class was presented in Oakland on Oct 1-2 and Nov 5-6 (p. 17)

1950: George H. **Haynes** named assistant dean at **LACC** (Rehm, 1980)

1950: **LACC** moves to 920 East Broadway (single campus); 24-hour emergency services provided (LACC, 1986); new campus in Glendale is former offices of MGM studios (Smallie, 1990)

PHOTOGRAPH



Higley in laboratory at LACC

1950 (Mar 7): letter on NCA stationery from C.O. Watkins, D.C. of Sidney MT to Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D., president of LACC (in my Martin file):
Dear Dr. Martin:
I enjoyed your editorial in the Chirogram. Your reference to statistical research and its need is of paramount importance. The great need, it seems to me, is not so much the statistics themselves

which as you point out would give us much greater recognition, but rather we Chiropractic physicians in practice would like to have reliable measures of the demonstrable worth of our different methods of treatment on the different types of cases. This can be obtained only by organizing our profession along scientific lines and developing a responsible clinical research program.

The Medical physician enjoys the benefits of an organized science. Regardless of the type of case which comes to his office he can go to his literature and find were other doctors, perhaps very much like himself, have tested particular methods of treatment on that particular type of case. Indeed, no treatment gains much acceptance in medical practice until it has been tested by Clinical research upon a reasonable number of cases. Thus, the medical physician always has available a fairly reliable measure of the worth of every method. The Chiropractic physician across the hall is entirely upon his own, and while he might fun Clinical research upon a series of cases of sciatica, with a particular type of treatment, he cannot hope to do Clinical research covering all types of conditions and testing all the different methods. The result is that we have no scientific measure of the demonstrable worth of any method of Chiropractic care. To me it is a disgrace to Chiropractic that even after 50 years we do not have a Clinical research program, and must practice by empiric knowledge.

You mention the efforts of the P.S.C. along these lines. I doubt that any statistical work they would do would be of much value. The type of Chiropractor they work with is not of free mind. In the educational process at the P.S.C. they indoctrinate the students mind with fixed concepts of disease and its remedy. They are convinced that their particular method of treatment represents the alfa [sic] and omega of patient care and consequently to them there is no purpose to investigate and test different methods in different types of cases. Chiropractors who have had their minds arrested by this type of indoctrination cannot be expected to do impartial research, and certainly unless Clinical research is done with a free mind it is not reliable – nor the type of research which I should care to choose my methods from and to risk the life or health of my patient with. Their **interest in statistical research is only for the purpose of proving to others what they already believe** which to me is a useless and silly reason for research. I, and a great majority of Chiropractic physicians today, do not base our method on a fixed belief in a particular method. We know that there are better methods if we could but find them, we know that thru scientific investigation the methods of today should become obsolete tomorrow and we know that if there is to be scientific progress in Chiropractic we cannot give ourselves to the Cultist attitude and base our practice upon faith in a fixed concept of any particular method. Since there are but few if any Chiropractors under C.B.H. [sic] influence who do not follow the Cultist attitude, I doubt that we can expect much reliable Clinical research from that source.

Since the N.C.A. has with in its group all the free minded Chiropractic physicians it is here we must look for a Clinical research program. For the past eight years I have been trying with al the energy I could command to get the N.C.A. to develop a Clinical research program and there by bring about an organized science of Chiropractic. It is a simple thing to do but despite that fact nothing has been accomplished in that direction. Of course, there has been a great cry to support the so called N.C.A. research program that does not actually exist. Indeed, the N.C.A. does not have a Chiropractic research program even on paper let alone in effect. The money collected in the name of research has evaporated or gone somewhere but no effort has been made to organize Chiropractic as a Clinical science.

A great mistake was made about eight years ago when after considerable agitation for a research program by the field the N.C.A. decided to do something about it. The idea of developing a research program was officially adopted and a committee was appointed to put the program into effect. Unfortunately, the committee was made up of past Executives of the N.C.A. Men who themselves were of the Cultist rather than the scientific turn of mind. Men who had directed the N.C.A. along the Cultist pattern thru out the years and could not themselves understand the purpose and worth of the methods of science. To place a research program in such hands was to assure its death. Today after the original promotion brought forth no benefit to Chiropractic, we are just where we started except that Chiropractors have been "taken for another ride" by their own leadership, and have again had their hopes built up and shattered.

Today I understand the research program has been turned over to the colleges. Why I do not know. The purpose of a college is academic training. If they do any research at all, as they do in other fields, it is either basic research to support academic training, or academic research to better explain that which has already been demonstrated in Clinical research. They are in no position to do Clinical research and we must remember that Chiropractic is a Clinical science above all else. We in the field are not interested in academic solutions. We want practical methods tested for demonstrable value thru Clinical research under conditions similar to those we practice under.

I would give much more credence to a Clinical research work done by an ordinary fellow practitioner in the field who was of free mind who treated 50 cases of goiter with a particular method of care and run up the general law himself then the same Clinical research done under the conditions of a college clinic. The same is true of Clinical research under institutional care because the facts brought out by the general law would possibly not be true except under the same circumstances.

If you will read medical literature you will find that only a small percentage, if any, of their Clinical research is done in Medical colleges or college clinics. It is true that much of their Clinical research is done in hospitals but a great majority of the medical physicians practice is also conducted in hospitals. In Chiropractic most cases are cared for in the office and that is the place our Clinical research must take place. You will also note that 99 percent of Medical research is done by the average practitioners. The same must be true in Chiropractic and the task of Clinical research must be left to the clinicians. If you will check any issue of the A.M.A. Journal you will find all the above facts are true.

Therefore, the turning over of Chiropractic research program to Chiropractic colleges as I understand has been done, reflects only a lack of understanding of the purpose of research in a Clinical science and can only result in disappointment in the end.

I point this all out to you because I believe something must be done about it. The fact is, after fifty years, Chiropractic has no research program. Even after some ten years of agitation in the name of research the N.C.A. still has no program on paper or otherwise. In fact we have no more prospects of a program then we had ten years ago and unless something is done we never will have a program. In my estimation this means taking the program out of the hands of past Executives and appointing a committee on research to study the question, draw up and submit a plan.

Medical organization is built around the purpose of Clinical investigation, testing and sharing of knowledge which will help the individual physician in his care of the patient. That is the basic purpose of organization in any field of science.

For many years Chiropractic organizations have served only the Cultist purpose of uniting Chiropractors around one or another fixed concept of disease and its remedy and the promotion of that particular concept. That is true of the C.B.H. [sic] and almost as

true of the N.C.A. today. The only difference being, that in the N.C.A. its leaders follow the Cultist method in their leadership while much of its membership follows the attitude of science in their practice which results in the peculiar situation in which the membership is far ahead of the leadership and actually the leadership is often at cross purposes with the field.

This is a long letter but I have noticed that you boys in California seem to be showing evidence of far better leadership then we have on a National level and I would like to see you take a active part in straightening out our unfortunate national situation.

Again thanking you for your editorial,

I remain,…

COW/jah

1950 (Sept): ***JNCA*** (20[9)] includes:

-L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors "Highlights of national convention" (pp. 12-9, 60, 62, 64); includes:

…A resolution urging the Veterans Administration to provide chiropractic services to disabled veterans on the same basis as medical treatment as now made available to them.

A recommendation that a Committee on Clinical Research be established for the purpose of drawing up and carrying out a program of clinical research to effectuate an organized science of chiropractic.

A recommendation that all representations of chiropractic to the public and its agencies describe chiropractic as a **free science without any particular fixed concept of the cause of disease or its remedy**…

-"RADIONIC NOT CHIROPRACTIC COURT RULES" (p. 44):

Superior Judge Ralph McGee, or Amador County, held in an opinion here recently that licensed chiropractors cannot charge patients for radionic treatments since radionics is not chiropractic.

Decision came in a ruling by which the court refused to order Mrs. Josephine DePonzi Doren, residing at Seattle, Wash., to pay the Credit Bureau of San Jose $123.40 for a course of treatments she had received between Feb. 7 and Sept. 8, 1947, from Dr. John W. Wehringer, 1715 The Alameda.

The credit bureau was assigned the account for collection.

The court said during the seven-month interval, Mrs. Doren made seventy-eight visits to Dr. Wehringer's office, seeking a cure for headaches. On seven visits she received manual adjustments of her spinal column, on eight visits was sold concentrated foods, Dr. Wehringer prescribed, and on other occasions was given radionic treatments. These consisted, the court said, of "high frequency **radio** waves to produce a stimulating or relaxing effect" on her body.

Evidence showed, the court declared. Dr. Wehringer's total bill was $284.98 plus a $36.75 charge for the concentrated foods. She paid $195, and then stopped payments.

Value of the seven manual spinal adjustments she received, the court stated, was far less than the $195.

Radionic treatments are not chiropractic treatments," the court held, "and the defendant is not obliged to pay for them."

Mrs. Doren was represented by Bruce L. Griswold, attorney at law.

Decision overruled a contrary finding by Justice John Dempsey.

1951 (Jan): ***JNCA*** (21[1]) includes:

-C.O. Watkins, D.C. of Sidney MT, chairman of NCA Committee on Clinical Research, authors "Clinical research in chiropractic" (pp. 22-3, 72, 74)

1951 (Apr): ***JNCA*** [21(4)] includes:

-C.O. Watkins, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Clinical Research, authors "Modernizing the practice acts" (pp. 13-4, 66, 68, 70)

1951 (Aug): ***Los Angeles District, C.C.A. News Bulletin*** [2(3) includes:

-"Dr. Higley to lecture on steroid hormones & protein metabolism":

Dr. Henry G. Higley has of recent date done much research on the above and has come to some definite conclusions on namely the effect of steroid hormones on nitrogen excretion in urine, the effect of testosterone proprionate; estrogens and the decrease in the excretion of nitrogen.

Dr. Higley graduated from the University of Mexico having majored in civil engineering. He did post graduate work in mathematics at U.S.C. In 1936, Dr. Higley graduated from the Ratledge College of Chiropractic. He is now a member of the faculty of the L.A. College of Chiropractic and heads the department of Bio-Physics.

Herbert D. Schlain, D.C., Program Chairman

1951 (Sept): ***Chirogram*** [20(**9?**)] includes:

-"This month's cover: Henry G. Higley, B.S., D.C., **M.C.S**." (p. 28):

A background in engineering more than adequately prepared Dr. Higley for his position as Chairman of the Department of Bio-Physical Research at Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

Born in Lima, Peru in 1903, the son of an engineer it was fitting that after completion of high school in Guadalajara, Mexico, young Henry should enroll in the University of Mexico in a course in engineering.

The application of engineering principles to the human organism and the relationship of body mechanics to health and disease led him to enroll in Ratledge College of Chiropractic from which he graduated in Dec. 1936. Dr. Higley remained at the college as a faculty member until 1938 when he accepted a position on the faculty of Southern California College of Chiropractic where he remained until 1939 when he began his private practice.

While conducting his active practice he was frequently requested to return to teaching which he managed to do for short periods of time. In 1948 Dr. Higley became a full time faculty member of the newly reorganized Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

Dr. Higley is recognized nationally as a member of the Academy of Sciences and other important research groups. His many activities have not dimmed his knowledge of the importance of education as, somehow, he is find the time to work for his Ph.D. which he hopes to obtain soon. On August 17, 1951, Dr. Higley received the degree of Master of Chiropractic Science in recognition of his efforts in the Graduate School and his untiring research in the field of bio-physics.

1951 (Dec): ***JNCA*** [21(12)] includes:

-"News Flashes: California" (pp. 44, 46):

RADIONICS DEVICE IS WORTHLESS

Promotion of "radio" machines for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and every other serious disease was the most bizarre violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act tried in the Federal courts in September, the Food and Drug Administration stated October 17th. **Ruth B. Drown**, Los Angeles chiropractor, was found guilty by a jury. Judge Harry C. Westover will pronounce sentence October 19.

Dr. **Drown** claimed that her machines can "tune in" the organs of the body with a single drop of the patient's blood, or two drops

if the patient can't be there in person. This remote control is effective even when the operator does not know the patient's whereabouts, according to the Drown teachings At the 2-week jury trial in Los Angeles, one defense witness, a long-time patient of Dr. **Drown**'s, said she had been treated successfully from Los Angeles when she contracted pneumonia at Atlantic City, N.J. She said she believed she would be healed even if she had an automobile accident in Moscow and the Drown machine had to tune in through the Iron Curtain.

FDA said the promoter claimed in leaflets and circulars that the only current used is that of "the patient's own body energy of life force." By tuning in on the radio frequency of the disease, according to Dr. **Drown**, the diseased cells automatically fall away. Her followers are careful to preserve their "body magnetism." At the trial one gave enthusiastic endorsement to the **Drown** admonition against shower baths. He explained taht water is a conductor which would connect the patient with the vibrations of the sewer.

The trial had its tragic side, FDA reported. The Government's key case history was that of a woman treated for cancer of the breast by the **Drown Radio Therapeutic Instrument** until her case became too advanced for successful surgery.

Government experts prominent in the fields of medical and chiropractic treatment, radio, and physics testified at the trial that the machines were worthless. - News Release - Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

1951: cartoon caricature and photographs of Henry Higley, D.C. from ***Aesculapian***, college yearbook:

1953 (July): HG **Higley** DC, MS presents his "Proposal for the establishment of research in the chiropractic colleges" to the NCA Council of Education at their convention at the Statler Hotel in LA (Higley, 1953); GM Goodfellow DC serves as chairman of the NCA's convention (Rehm, 1980):

PROPOSAL:

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESEARCH IN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES

Presented to THE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION of THE NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION

Convention, Statler Hotel

by Henry G. Higley, Los Angeles, July 1953

PROPOSAL

The establishment of a research program to be conducted by the approved Chiropractic Colleges under the supervision of the Council on Education in coordination with the National Chiropractic Association.

INTRODUCTION

There is a general agreement within the chiropractic rank that research is needed. There is also the misconception that present circumstances do not allow for such a program. This view seems to arise from the idea that research is a very expensive undertaking.

The purpose of this proposal is to show that, a research program at this time is not only possible, but, that it can be used as a powerful source of revenue for our institutions of learning.

Research is a commodity with a continuously increasing market. Investigations indicate that universities throughout the country derive part of their revenue from their research departments. In many instances they have become a major unit of the institutions.

Conditions in general have placed the chiropractic colleges in a very difficult position; with no increase in sources of revenue but a demand for more elaborate plants and more specialized faculties.

The solution of the multiple problems which the schools face require realism and vision. It is in the hope of fulfilling one of its needs that this proposal is submitted.

PURPOSE

The initial impetus for the development of any applied research program is the need for information in the form of answers to pertinent questions. Research may be defined as the organized process of scientific investigation seeking those answers and their formulation on the basis of documented data and, calculated probability.

The number of unanswered questions which arise daily in chiropractic science is staggering and, to my knowledge no effort is being made yet to handle the problem.

In the development of any science there are two processes that go hand in hand. Formulation of hypothesis and testing of hypothesis.

Chiropractic has offered a rich supply of hypothesis, but it is in the area of verification that there is a tremendous need to increase our activities.

In general this proposal considers the organization into a research unit of the present facilities of the profession without in anyway interfering with the programs of the schools and without the need of the schools spending any additional money. It sets up the mechanism by which the schools may use the research program as an enterprise that will bring revenue into the schools.

ORGANIZATION

Two points appear to be axiomatic:

1. The scientific problems of the chiropractor are best understood by our educators.

2. It is universally accepted in all scientific circles that the days of the individual researchers are gone and that today's research must be conducted by groups cooperating with each other on single problems.

As a consequence of the above axioms and on the basis of present day organization within the chiropractic society we must conclude that a research program must originate in the Council on Education.

The progressive steps could be as follows:

A. The Council on Education is to evaluate the problems as they are found and to prepare a list of questions that demand answers.

As an illustration the question may be, "What is the average degree of recovery under specific Chiropractic management in cases of arthritis, or pneumonia" etc. "How does this recovery picture compare with that of similar cases under other types of management?" Or the question may be, "How does a certain method of adjustment compare with another method of adjustment in specific types of cases?"

Or, "On what types of cases is method 'A' superior to 'B' and in what type of cases is 'B' superior to 'A'?" These examples are not suggestive merely illustrative.

B. The Council of Education may then classify the questions in the list into groups (priority groups) on the basis of:

1. Urgency
2. Facilities

C. The list will then be submitted to the National Chiropractic Association, Research Committee, for technical study.

The technical staff will study the first question and prepare a research program, consisting first of all, of an experimental design with full instruction as to the methods of collecting data, safeguards, etc.

If deemed necessary, the technical staff may run a pilot experiment and analysis from which information will be derived for the preparation of a manual of operation, to be used and adhered to by all research workers.

Note: To clarify the above point, we must note that research is a science in its own right and that methods in general use are highly technical and continually being improved. If research is going to add anything to the chiropractic science it must be of professional quality.

D. The research technical staff will instruct each school to the job they are to do. Most of the work which the schools will be asked to do will be compatible with their facilities without the necessity of any expenditure of money by the schools.

Probably the work which the schools would have to do would be the collection of data in their clinics, in forms specially prepared for the particular problem.

The actual work can be delegated to students as a reward for high scholastic achievements. This has a stimulating effect in the student bodies, as it has been proven. However, special attention should be made concerning the proper approach toward the student body of each college, so there are no misunderstandings and full cooperation between the Council on Education, College Administration and Student Body are attained from the very beginning.

If laboratory studies are required, the program must be restricted to those investigations compatible with present facilities of the college.

It must be pointed out that there is the impression, among the laity, that research is always conducted in elaborate laboratories, but the fact is, that the greatest amount of research is conducted outside of the laboratory. This is not to be construed as minimizing the importance of laboratory research in certain programs.

E. The colleges will, from time to time, send the collected data to the technical staff for:

1. Study
2. Analysis - by biometrical methods
3. Drawing conclusions or requesting additional data as the case may be.
4. Preparation of reports.

VALUE OF THE PROJECT

1. It is a source of supply of information for which there is a great demand in the profession.

2. It provides information required to prove statements at present made in the class room a priori.

3. It provides information required to prove the validity of hypotheses discussed in scientific gatherings.

4. It provides authoritative material which may be used by the Public Relations Department and legislative advocates of the National Chiropractic Association and affiliated societies.

5. It provides authoritative material which may be of use by our government, e.g., Department of Labor Statistics, Department of Commerce, etc. Some governmental departments depend on research and statistical material produced and supplied by the professional societies.

6. It brings a greater degree of coordination and understanding among our Chiropractic colleges.

7. Places our schools and colleges in a more favorable position in their relationship with other institutions of higher learning.

8. It develops greater interest and understanding of chiropractic science among faculties.

9. It develops greater interest and understanding of chiropractic science among students particularly among those working in the project.

10. It helps the profession as a whole, and the chiropractic patient in particular, by supplying the practitioner with authoritative information on the relative value of different managements.

11. It makes our schools the centers for the development and improvement of chiropractic methods instead of waiting until other branches of the healing arts do the job under the title of "Physical Medicine."

12. It may, in time, bring the general practitioner into a more uniform method of approach. This implies, first, a better interchange on technical material among the schools.

13. Students are drawn to institutions where there is a strong research program.

14. It opens a new source of revenue for the schools and colleges. (This point will be discussed in the following section).

15. As a side line it may have the effect of replacing the rhetoric and editorial type of material in our chiropractic publications by more documented material.

RESEARCH AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE

Every university in the country at present has a research department to satisfy two major needs:

1. Institutions of higher learning are no longer designed simply for training students but are looked upon as a source of additional information and development of science.

2. Industry and government look to the institute of higher learning for the technical information that may help them solve their problem.

A good illustration of this function may be observed in the history of the Stanford Research Foundation. Organized just a few years ago as a subsidiary of Stanford University without funds but with vision. Today the annual research gross into the millions and is a good support to the university that finds it impossible to operate on tuition and donations alone.

In the case of the chiropractic colleges the research programs could follow a pattern something like this:

1. Organization of the schools and the National Chiropractic Association into a research unit as explained above.

2. During the first year of operation the research might well be confined to problems within the field of Chiropractic. During which time a certain degree of efficiency could be achieved.

3. The formation of a department designed to sell the research facilities to groups in need of those services.

Among the prospective groups interested in this type of service we may count industry as a whole.

Big companies have their own research departments, but very often they require for their own satisfaction independent investigation by outside researchers. As an illustration, the Stanford Research Foundation, under the sponsorship of the oil companies, has been conducting an investigation into the physical, meteorological and biological effects of smog.

Secondly, there are the small companies which do not have research departments of their own and must depend entirely for technical information on commercial research organization. Every university in the country is engaged in this type of activity with the exception of the chiropractic colleges.

Thirdly, many branches of government, federal as well as local utilize the facilities of private organizations. Many of these projects are negotiated on the basis of cost plus.

It will be necessary for the chiropractic colleges to establish themselves as a source of this kind of service before industry and government can be made to turn to them.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the following remarks are in order:

A. Research in chiropractic schools is imperative.

B. It is practical and possible to develop such a program.

C. A research program will be an aid to the schools scientifically and financially.

D. It will further the development of the chiropractic profession along its own lines of endeavor without the need of looking for fertile fields somewhere else.

E. A program of this type has been needed for sometime, there is no reason to postpone it any longer.

F. Statements made on this report are based on fact.

A PROOF OF THE RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES

Department of Biophysical Research of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. The research department of the Los Angeles Chiropractic College was founded in September of 1949 under the direction of Henry G. Higley, D.C., Department of Physiology.

Since that time a number of projects have been investigated giving opportunity to observe the possibility of developing students and faculties into good researchers.

It was interesting to find out that without any effort being made to secure outside research a number of requests were received with the result that with minor exceptions all major projects conducted by the department have been financed by interested groups. Some of the investigations conducted during this time includes:

Iontophoresis of penicillin: conclusion: administration of penicillin by negative galvanism appears practicable with forty per cent efficiency.

Experiment on Inanition: conclusion: a highly refined food still possesses sustaining value.

Calac: its effect on gram-negative bacteria in the feces. Conclusion: it depresses the bacteria level.

The Value of Massage in Obesity: analysis of data collected by other investigators. Conclusion: massage itself has no noticeable value in the treatment of obesity.

Radionics: studies are being made to determine if radionics has any therapeutic value other than psychological. A report on this research project is being presented during this convention.

1954 (Jan): ***JNCA*** [24(1)] includes:

-M. Squire, H. Reich, K. Weidler, L. Steele, J. Lawliss and Henry G. Higley, D.C., **M.S.C.** author "A detailed study of the physiology of a subluxation" (pp. 18-21, 70-); this is a reprint from the ***Chirogram***

1954 (Mar): ***Chirogram*** [22(3)] includes:

-letter from W.W. DeVore, D.C. (pp. 7, 23, 28); includes:

RE: "A Detailed Study of the Physiology of a Subluxation," J.N.C.A., Vol. 24, No. 1, January, 1954

Dear Doctor Higley and Associates:

Gentlemen, you have done a splendid bit of investigation in the above paper and you should be told so. Our Journal is growing thicker all the time, and fortunately with more material such as yours cited above... The bibliography you have utilized is most impressive... If possible, we should strive to incorporate the observations and even the facilities of the surgical field in this effort of ours. Eventually, joint medial and chiropractic projects may be materialized...may we read much more of this caliber of writing on the pages of our Journal...

1954 (Apr): ***JNCA*** [24(4)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., chairman of LACC's Biophysical Research Department, authors "Further comments on the need for a national department of statistics" (p. 18, 58, 60); includes:

The need for a department of statistics in the NCA, as suggested by Dr. Charles A. Thearle in the February issue of the NCA *Journal*, is one of the vital points requiring early consideration.

As Dr. Thearle points out, the establishment of our theories on a solid foundation requires more than the causal observation and personal experiences of the practitioners.

One of the pertinent questions is: When is a point proven? A doctor may see two or three cases recover under some specific management and draw the conclusion that such a treatment works in every case. Someone else, after observing two or three hundred similar cases, may still have his doubts concerning the **validity of the claims**.

In other words, how many cases must be observed before the question is established as answered? Here is where statistical analysis becomes the best tool at our disposal…

PHOTOGRAPH

Helen Sanders, D.C., circa 1958

1955 (Sept): ***Chirogram*** [**?**(**?**)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., chairman of LACC's Department of Bio-Physical Research, who authors "Comparative study of results of examination given by California State Board of Chirorpactic Examiners, July 10, 1951 to January 11, 1955" (pp. 10-3); compares scores of grads of 8 NCA-accredited schools (CMCC, CINY, Lincoln, LACC, National, WSCC, NWCC, Texas) with all other applicants for licensure; claims statistically significant advantage (Chi-square = 5.4, p = .00001) for NCA-accredited grads, but method of analysis is unclear

1958: Henry G. **Higley**, DC, MS of **LACC** named **NCA** Director of Research & Statistics (Rehm, 1980)

1959: **LACC** receives $6,000 from FACE for student recruitment funds (Schierholz, 1986, p. 16)

1959: **Henry G. Higley** DC of **LACC** appointed chairman of **FACE** (today's **FCER**) Research Advisory Committee to initiate study of "Intervertebral Disc Syndrome" at **LACC**; **Higley** releases his report following year (Schierholz, 1986, p. 17); (Smallie, 1990 says report published in 1963)

1960 (Jan): Henry G. Higley, M.S., D.C. & C. Morgan, M.S. author ***The Intervertebral Disc Syndrome***, a 120-page literature review which is published by the NCA; will be reprinted in serial form in ***JNCA*** in 1961

1960 (Sept): ***JNCA*** [30(9)] includes:

-"The clinical study of 'The Intervertebral Disc Syndrome' to be conducted under the direction of the Research Council of the National Chiropractic Association" (pp. 10, 62, 64); notes project will be collaboration between CMCC, CINY, Lincoln, LACC, NWCC, Texas & WSCC, as continuation of Higley's previously published monograph

1960 (Oct): Dewey Anderson, Ph.D. publishes a reaction to the **Stanford Research Institute**'s report; ***JNCA*** notes that Henry Higley MA, DC will publish similar response in the ***Chiropractic Physician*** **(*Chirogram*)**, which is distributed free to all chiropractors (Anderson, 1960)

1961: ***Aesculapian***, LACC yearbook, is dedicated to Henry Higley ; includes photographs:

This annual is dedicated to Dr. Henry G. Higley. Those who are a part of the chiropractic profession express through this dedication their appreciation and gratitude for his leadership and influence…

Considering education achievements he has a B.A. in Engineering from the University of Guadalajera, M.S. from the University of Nueve Leon and a D.C. from Ratledge Chiropractic College. He is listed and has his biography in "American Men of Science," 10th ed. He is also listed, along with a biography, in "Leaders in American Science," 1960 ed. Included in his achievements are a vast number of research projects…

Considering his willingness to be of service to humanity one needs only to look at his record. Before entering the teaching field, Dr. Higley was a successful chiropractor for a period of ten years. He was statistical Analyst, Ghormley and associates from 1952 to 1956. He holds the following positions: Chairman Research Committee, National Chiropractic Association since 1958; Chairman Department of Bio-Physical Research, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic since 1948; Chairman Department of Physiology, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic since 1948…

DR. ALEXANDER GOODMAN and DR. H. HIGLEY

World-wide attention has been drawn to the research program investigating the "Intervertebral Disc Syndrome." Under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Higley the first phase of the program was completed and a monograph entitle "The Intervertebral Disc Syndrome published. The congratulatory comments on the research arrived from all points of the globe. Coming from Canada (William Boyd, Author of "Boyd's Pathology"), France (The Pasteur Institute), England (J.G. Skellam), France (Foundation Curie), Canada (McCormack, Vitamin C Research) and from numerous outstanding men in the United States. A few of the American scientists commenting favorably are: Fr. Boris Soholoff, M.D., pioneer in Bioflavinoid Research; B.F. Hoerlein, Auburn Univ. head, and research in the same area with relation to animals; Glen Ghormley, Mgr. Of Research for Cannon Electric, who offered financial support to future development of the research.

Recognition of the value of the second phase of the program, currently in progress, came in the form of a grant to LACC from the Arthritis National Research Foundation. Dr. Alexander Goodman, President and research director of the ANRF, is shown with Dr. Higley on the occasion of the announcement of the grant.

Dr. Goodman is extending the reach of the ANRF as far as Italy where a further grant of funds is establishing Arthritis research similar to that at LACC. Although the research is being conducted without collaboration between LACC and the Italian center, Dr. Higley expects to visit the center and survey their progress during his European tour this summer.

The intervertebral disc research extends from the LACC research center to all the NCA accredited schools across the nation and in Canada. Future publications may be anticipated through the sponsorship of the National Chiropractic Association.

SEATED, left to right: H. Spunt, Dr. J. Anderson, Dr. H. Higley, R. Sowinski, R. Fuller. STANDING; V. Muscare, R. Proctor, J. Hightower, H. McClure.

1961 (Jan): ***JNCA*** [31(1)] includes:
-Henry F. Higley, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 23-5, 68-9)

1961 (Feb): ***JNCA*** [31(2)] includes:
-Henry F. Higley, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 24-6)

1961 (Mar): ***JNCA*** [31(3)] includes:
-Henry F. Higley, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 26-8, 66-7)

1961 (Apr): ***JNCA*** [31(4)] includes:
-Henry F. Higley, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 26-8, 70)

1961 (May): ***JNCA*** [31(5)] includes:
-Henry F. Higley, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 27-30, 76-7)

1961 (June): ***JNCA*** [31(6)] includes:
-"Official program for the National Chiropractic Convention, Stardust Auditorium, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,1961" (pp. 12-22); includes:
"Some problems in the investigationof the disc syndrome" Dr. Henry G. Higley, Chairman, NCA Committee on Research and Statistics, Alhambra, California…
-Henry G. Higley, D.C., Chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 31, 71-3)

1961 (July): ***JNCA*** [31(7)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, D.C., Chairman of NCA Committee on Research, authors "An extensive research report on the intervertebral disc syndrome: a compilation of scientific data from more than 3000 sources, with some 900 references" (pp. 29-30, 71-3)

1961: **LACC** conducts self-study and is inspected by FACE for purposes of recertifying grant eligibility (Schierholz, 1986, p. 19)

1961: **Higley** appointed Director of FACE Research Dept at **LACC**; Higley is awarded honorarium of $1,000 and grant not to exceed $6,000 for work during 7/1/61 through 6/30/62 (Schierholz, 1986, p. 18)

1962 (Mar): ***JNCA*** [32(3)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, D.C., Director of NCA Department of Research and Statistics, authors "A modern interpretation of principles of chiropractic: the subluxation is today universally recognized as being a clinical entity" (pp. 29-30, 54, 56); includes:
Chiropractic theory accepts as one of its premises the existence of subluxations and the pathological changes resulting from such subluxations. The existence of subluxations between segments of the spine was at one time questioned. Subsequent studies by many investigators over five decades have demonstrated the validity of the concept, and today the subluxation is universally recognized as a clinical entity. The studies leading to this conclusion will not be reviewed in this paper…

1962 (Apr): ***JNCA*** [32(4)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, M.S., D.C., director of NCA Dept. of Rresearch & Statistics, authors "The purpose and functions of the NCA Department of Research and Statistics: the work of this department to date has resulted in excellent recognition" (pp. 9, 68-9)

1962 (June 24): Henry G. Higley, D.C. authors "Annual report of the Department of Research and Statistics submitted to the Council on Education of the National Chiropractic Association" in Detroit (in my Higley file)

1962 (Oct): ***JNCA*** [32(10)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, M.S., D.C., director of NCA Dept. of Rresearch & Statistics, authors "Clinical investigation of low back syndromes being conducted: a comparison of cases with and without lumbar arthritis" (pp. 29-31, 75)

1963 (Feb): ***JNCA*** [33(2)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, D.C., director of NCA Dept. of Research & Statistics, authors "Research of the cervical syndrome" (pp. 28-31, 65-6; includes photo (p. 30) of Earl Rich, D.C. conducting cineroentgenography at Lincoln College, using equipment funded by FACE

1963 (July): ***JNCA*** [33(7)] includes:
-Henry G. Higley, D.C., director of NCA Dept. of Research & Statistics, authors "Preliminary report of the Keever Research Project" (pp. 23-8, 52)

1963 (Aug/Sept): ***Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association*** [7(4)] includes:
-reprint from ***JNCA*** of article by Henry G. Higley, D.C., M.A., "Clinical investigation of low back pain" (pp. 20-2)

1962-63: Schierholz (1986, p. 21) writes:
...In Los Angeles, Dr. **Higley** was continuing research on specific types dealing with the spine. A total of 3,390 articles had been drawn from abstracts. The relationship of nutrition to arthritis of the lumbar spine was also being investigated. A second long-term study involved the evaluation of the effectiveness of manipulative therapy as applied in the treatment of different pathologies...

1963 (Dec 26): letter to **Stanley Hayes** DC on NCA stationery from Edwin H. **Kimmel** DC, NCA delegate from NYS (in my CINY/Kimmel file):
Dear Dr. Hayes:

Don't think that just because I haven't written to you recently that I have forgotten about you. Far from it. Knowing that you are busy, I planned to put all my thoughts, opinion and questions into one letter. It is important, however, that I request that you keep the contents of this letter as "privileged communication" and confidential.

You are aware of the fact that new elections are going to be held in January, for the new State Delegates, and frankly, I don't know whether or not I am regarded with favor any more. You see, I've been very active delegate and in my own way have been sticking a few flies in the ointment every now and then, and I don't know if they like the "icky" feeling. All I can say is that if I am elected again, I'm going to carry my messages to each of the delegates via a healthy correspondence to point up some very glaring inconsistencies.

For example – the Council of Delegates and the House of Delegates have been relegated to mere "nothings." Whereas at one time previously the Delegates power was a check and balance – or so it seemed to me, now all decisions rest with the Executive Committee. What do we need delegates for?

Another glaring undemocratic inconsistency is the fact that the ACA is functioning under a group of Bylaws that haven't even been approved by the delegates or the "charter membership." As I see it these Bylaws have been forced upon us without even the courtesy of our approval.

This entire reorganization effects me personally in three different ways, which I would like to explain to you for advice. Perhaps you may have some suggestions concerning how I can

influence the other delegates to liberalize one of the proposed Bylaws. First let me explain.

I don't know whether you were aware of it or not, but at our convention in Chicago, and during the months that followed, I had been working on a research proposal. It has been submitted to Dr. Henry Higley and will be considered seriously as a project for FACT to support. The research on instrument has been my "baby" for more than thirteen years now, but I may have to abandon the whole project if I want to keep my eligibility as delegate.

According to the newly proposed Bylaws, to be eligible for delegate, a member cannot be associated with a school "in any capacity." The research was to be conducted at the Chiropractic Institute of New York, where I have been a faculty member for over fourteen years.

Even if I submit my resignation to the school, I still can't do my research there, because of the association with the school. So, I'm disqualified from my research, and disqualified as a member of the faculty, if I desire to become a delegate.

To make matters even more complex when at the convention in Chicago, was elected Vice President of the Orthopedics Council. I have recently been appointed to the new Technique committee in Orthopedic capacity. If I become a delegate, this deprives me of the opportunity to take part in the graduate level orthopedic seminars that will be sponsored by the school, even though I have the knowledge, ability and talent to teach some of these courses – because once again, I will be affiliated with a school in some capacity.

There seems to be a general feeling among the executives that a "school man" should not become a delegate, even if his teaching is part time, limited as mine was, for the past few years to only 3 to 4 hours per week. This **defranchisement** [sic] does not exist in any other profession. In fact there is a general feeling of pride, when a delegate to the AMA or ADA or AOA or APA is associated with one of the universities. Faculty members and administrators of colleges and universities are welcome, and have all the privileges of any other member. In fact, you may find more often than not, that the officials and board members of such organizations are usually connected with some university or college.

Why is there such objection to a man who is willing to, and is able to serve on two fronts at the same time? Certainly the profession can use the services of an individual who seeks no personal gain, but who would like to see the profession assume its rightful status, both politically and educationally.

Now, if I am wrong in feeling this way, that is about being associated with the school, and being a delegate at the same time, I wish you would tell me frankly, because there are the areas that I'm going to go to bat for, plus the fact that we never had a chance to approve the Bylaws before they were put into effect.

Do you hear from any other delegates? Of course, now with the new elections coming up, I guess some of them will change. If I am elected again I wish you'd let me know who I can contact and speak to. IN other words, who are my friends?

One more thing – are you familiar with this new book "Bonesetting, Cultism and Chiropractic" by Samuel Homola of Panama City, Florida? It is a vicious, biased expose of chiropractic, documented yet opinionated. You have the distinction of being quoted by the author. If this book had ever reached the New York State Legislature prior to the passage of our law, the bill would never have been passed. It's available from the Critique Books, 609 N. Cove Blvd., Panama City, Florida for $8.00. I'm sure it is going to be used against us by many of our adversaries, so I thought you'd like to obtain one, review it and comment upon it in a future issue of the Bulletin.

That's t for now, Have a very Happy New Year – and let me hear from you regarding my quandary.

Sincerely,…

EHK:jr

1963 (July/Aug): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [6(1)] includes:

-Otto C. Reinert, D.C. authors "Anatomy of intervertebral disc and supporting tissues" (pp. 34-8)

-"College Reports" (p. 40) includes:

LOS ANGELES

…The first reports of the Keever Research Project wil be printed in the July issue of the Chirogram. This work is directed by Dr. Henry C. Higley, Director of Research for the college and the National Chiropractic Association.

1963 (Nov): ***Chirogram*** [30 (9)] includes:

-has a **referee process for manuscripts** (p. 2)

1963: Henry G. **Higley** DC, MS publishes "Intervertebral Disc Syndrome" (Smallie, 1990)

1963-64: **LACC** college catalogue lists "38 active instructors, 18 of whom had academic degrees (three of these had Ph.D. degrees, but did not have DC degrees)" (Homola, 1963)

1964 (Mar/Apr): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [6(5)] includes:

-"Dr. Hinton of Florida ACA Research Chairman" (p. 9):

WEBSTER CITY, Ia. – Dr. Herbert E. Hinton of Dania, Florida, has been appointed chairman of the American Chiropractic Association's committee on research.

Dr. Hinton, former president of the Florida Chiropractic Association, was named to the post by Dr. Clyde Martyn of Los Angeles, ACA president.

Dr. Hinton said his committee will serve as a guidance and review group to the national association's Department of Research and Statistics.

"The Department's immediate goals are to conduct investigations designed to obtain therapeutic methods and to serve a s a clearing house for all pertinetn information," Dr. Hinton added.

1964 (Apr): first printing**?** of "Instructions to Authors" in ***Chirogram*** [1964 (Apr); 31(4):118]

1964 (June): ***Chirogram*** [**31?**(**?**)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C. of the ACA Department of Research authors "Colleges participate in research" (pp. 179-80):

During the last part of the month of March, 1964, the director of the Department of Research and Statistics visited the Logan College of Chiropractic at St. Louis, Mo., and the National College of Chiropractic at Lombard, Ill., for the purpose of discussing the various aspects of research conducted at these institutions.

A meeting was held at the Logan College with Dr. Coggins, president, and Drs. Yowell, Roberts, Gehl, and Fink, members of the college faculty and principal investigators of the low back studies to be initiated at their clinic. Our discussion covered in some detail many of the technical problems involved in a multiclinic project, as well as specific questions related to the low back studies. The Manual of Procedure, which was prepared

some time ago and is used by all the other institutions, was reviewed.

Patients entering the Logan Clinic and suffering from any low back pathology will be given a complete physical and orthopedic examination, and the findings recorded on their respective forms which will be forwarded to the Research Department's main office in California.

A similar and complete re-examination is to be made every four weeks on each case. These reports are used in the study of the progress of the cases. The same type of procedure is followed by the other eight institutions, which have been engaged in this work for the past two years.

I feel confident that the contribution that will be made by the Logan College in this important facet of research will be substantial. We now have nine clinics supplying us data to be used n making further analysis of the behavior and progress of cases suffering from low back ailments under chiropractic care.

To date we have in our files reports from 361 cases which have been supplied to us by the participating clinics and several statistical studies have been made and published in the journals (1). As the number of cases reported increases, we will be in the position to uncover many other points of interest on the methods of diagnosis, efficiency of therapy, and characteristics of the various patients.

In Chicago, a meeting was held with Dr. Janse, president of the National College of Chiropractic, and Dr. Fay, assistant to the president. The subject under discussion was the study of vitamin C in relation to bone metabolism, particularly of the spine. A number of studies have been made in the past along these lines, but there are many areas requiring further investigation. One of the topics to be studied are the changes in the bone matrix under vitamin C deficiency. Dr. Christiansen will be the main investigator and the project is being sponsored by F.A.C.E.

The first part of the program presently under way is a preparation of a Manual of Procedure. The actual laboratory studies are expected to be started during the late summer of this year. This project is extremely important to us. Our immediate goal is that of obtaining a better understanding of the physiology and pathology of the spine in all its aspects. The studies being conducted under the direction of the Department of Research and Statistics are geared in that direction, including the low back project, ACA-II, the cineroentgenographic studies of the lumbar spine now under way in Indianapolis (2), the cervical preliminary studies in Glendale, California, and the new vitamin C studies at National College of Chiropractic.

Under discussion at the National College of Chiropractic is also another study, plans for which are currently being made, on the subject of neurophysiology. The main purpose of this research will be to find certain relationships between subluxation and vascular changes. The first step, under study, will be the establishment of the criteria by which to determine the presence of a subluxation. Many technical problems have to be solved before the project can be initiated and are being considered by the faculty of the college.

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1. Higley, H.G. "Clinical Investigation of Low Back Syndromes Being Conducted." J. of National Chiropractic Association, Oct., 1962.

... "A Study of Low Back Cases Treated at Chirorpactic College Clinics." J. of American Chiropractic Association, January, 1964.

... "Analysis of Results of Clinical Trials of Low Back Cases." J. of American Chiropractic Association, Feb., 1964.

2. Rich E. "Observations Noted in 11,000 Feet of Experimental Cineroentgenography Film." J. of American Chiropractic Association, March, 1964.

1964 (Aug): ***ACA Journal of Chiropractic*** (1[8]) includes:
-**photo** caption reads: "Dr. **Henry G. Higley** presents his lecture at official convention opening" (p. 15)

1964 (Sept): ***ACA Journal of Chiropractic*** (1[9]) includes:
-**photo** caption reads: "Dr. **Hengy G. Higley**, Alhambra, California, director, **ACA Department of Research** and Statistics, presents his special report to the convention on opening night." (p. 10)

1964 (Nov): ***ACA Journal of Chiropractic*** (1[11]) includes:
-**photo** of **Henry G. Higley** DC, ND, MS, who authors "Report on the workshop on fighting health frauds" (pp. 25-6)

1964 (Nov 21): letter on ACA stationery from NYS delegate to ACA Edwin H. **Kimmel**, D.C. to Stanley Hayes, D.C. (in my CINY/Kimmel file):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

Thank you for your very complimentary letter. You should feel very gratified, knowing that you're not alone. I guess I've received about two dozen replies, all of which were complimentary. So you see, there are some "field men" who are aware, or at least are waiting for someone to awaken them.

Dr. Hayes, you've given me quite a task with your questionnaire. I understand the necessity for it, but I'm afraid that I really couldn't give a complete accounting for every delegate. I will try to do the best I can though.

Please keep the contents confidential.

It would be interesting to know how many other delegates replied, and what their opinions were – whether these opinions can be correlated.

In January, we will have our mid-year Board meeting. Now that I represent FACE, I will be there for the first two days. I'm very anxious to find out just what role each will assume. I will let you know.

As in the past you can rely upon me to present the facts as I see them.

The New York situation is still vicious, and we're still in quite a quandary as to what is going to happen to chiropractic here.

By the way, do you have any constructive suggestions regarding the ACA or FACE?

Oh yes, Dr. Leiter resigned from the Board, and the former Georgia delegate O.B. Inman, Jr. is the new Board member.

All the best.

Sincerely,…

EHK:jr

enc.

-ACA letterhead indicates officers and board members:
Elmer Berner, D.C., President
A.A. Adams, D.C., President-Elect
Clyde Martyn, D.C., Past President
A.M. Schierholz, D.C., Chairman
Cecil L. Martin, D.C.
R.T. Leiter, D.C.
Devere E. Biser, D.C.
Garth Atwood, D.C.
C. Lee Hightower, D.C.
Earl L. Lentz, Jr., D.C.
L.M. Rogers, D.C. Executive Director
Harold F. Achenbach, Secretary-Treasurer
Hilary W. Pruitt, D.C., Professional Relations

Dewey Anderson, Ph.D., Education Director
O.D. Adams, Ph.D., Education Consultant
H.G. **Higley**, D.C., M.S., Research Director
Earl A. Rich, D.C., Projects Chairman

1965: FACE Research Program at **LACC** (under Higley) receives several grants ($10,000 and $1,950) for a "Study, Analysis and Evaluation of Chiropractic Education in the United States" (Schierholz, 1986)

1965 (Mar/Apr): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [7(5)] includes:
-"HONCO signs research contract with chiropractic college" (p. 44):

It was announced today that Honco has signed a contract with the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic for a five month clinical research project as a preliminary study of patient reaction to certain types of iron compounds.

The study sponsored by Honco will be under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Higley, Director of Research for the College and will consist of a **controlled study** involving 20 students with associated blood chemistry evaluations during the five month period.

Mr. Bill Hanson, President of the Enzyme Process Co., Inc., manufacturers of Honco products, stated that the company had used various clinics, hospitals and university studies in the past, but he feels that the personnel, equipment, and plan of research offered by Dr. Higley meets the very highest scientific standards for this type of investigation.

1965 (May/June): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [7(6)] includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 4):

RESEARCH

Dr. Henry G. Higley, LACC faculty and ACA Director of Research, reports: The prompt need for information regarding the latest developments in any field is recognized by all of those engaged in scientific, technical or investigational work. The complex nature of organizing and establishing a system capable of making information available promptly is a difficult problem. In this technological age new discoveries come very rapidly and the nation's means of communication are becoming severely overloaded. Vice President Hubert Humphrey has stated: The flow of information is not a luxury. It is a life and death necessity.

1965 (Sept/Oct): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [8(2)] includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide reports" (p. 4); includes:

TEXAS

A new research project by Dr. W.D. Harper is under consideration. The project will be called, "Evaluation of Vertebral Facet Facings." The project has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Henry Higley, ACA Director of Research and professor at LACC… Dr. W.D. Harper has been named new president of Texas Chiropractic College.

1965 (Oct): ***CCA Journal*** [22(4)] includes:
-Jay D. Kirby, D.C., chairman of CCA Education Department, authors "Chiropractic educator in Japan" (p. 27):

Dr. Henry G. Higley, of Alhambra, California has just returned from an extended trip to Japan where he consulted with the Japanese leaders in the Chiropractic profession, in an effort to establish closer relationships between the Doctors of Chiropractic in the two countries. Doctor Higley heads the Department of Research of the American Chiropractic Association. He is also widely recognized for his accomplishments in the Department of Physiology at Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, in Glendale. While in Japan, he worked very closely with Dr. Yoneo Takayachi, president of the Japanese Chiropractors' Association. Dr. Takayachi reports over 500 practicing Doctors of Chiropractic in Japan.

Doctor Higley lectured on the research work being done in this country, specifically mentioning the American Chiropractic Association, the California Chiropractic Association and the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. Doctors came from over 400 miles, in some instances, to hear Dr. Higley report on the work being done in the United States. Much interest was displayed in the Low Back Syndrome research, and in the research work done by Dr. Arthur C. Nilsson, of the Department of Anatomy at LACC.

Closing the conference a banquet was given in Doctor Higley's honor, at which Mrs. Higley, who accompanied her husband, was the only woman present, aside from the girls serving the banquet. Mrs. Higley attended by special invitation. An amusing sidelight occurred during the banquet. A "hostess" was assigned to attend the Higleys, and our gallant Doctor at one point lit the cigarette of the Oriental lady. This created quite a sensation. In Japan, it seems the ladies light the men's cigarettes!

Following the conference, the Higleys toured the country, and it is interesting to note that the tour guide explained to the tourists that the health of the Japanese people was maintained by three groups of doctors, the Medical Doctors, the Chiropractors, and the "old fashioned Herbologists."

In reporting on the practice of the Chiropractic Doctor in Japan, Dr. Higley noted that the freely used adjunctory devices, and interestingly, certain manipulative moves were adaptations from the art of Judo.

Doctor Higley made the trip to Japan aboard the steamer "President Roosevelt." Aboard ship he was a guest at the Captain's tale, and had the opportunity of long conversation with many important people. He conferred with officials of the United Nations, Embassy personnel, members of the Armed Forces Command as well as with members of the medical and legal professions.

During the two weeks aboard ship, many opportunities arose for interprofessional discussions. Among other professions, the consensus of opinion seems to be, that the future and continuing progress of the Chiropractic profession depends upon four points: 1. More research in the health field. 2. Complete divorcement of a cure-all or single source of disease concept. 3. Continuing progress in the area of diagnosis and 4. Increasing education.

In October, Dr. Higley travels to Washington, D.C., where he will present a paper to a group of scientists considering problems in statistics and research. His paper to the Internal Congress for Documentation will be on the "Uniterms and the Learning Curve."

The "Sukiyaki Syndrome," a development from the Japanese custom of sitting on the floor while eating, was observed by Dr. Higley. The "Hula Hipster" Syndrome, peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, was also a matter of interested observation.

Dr. Higley, accompanied by his wife on this world cruise, returned to LACC in time for Registration Day, September 13.

1966 (Feb): ***CCA Journal*** [22(8)] includes:
-"'The 3-H's': Homewood-Haynes-Higley" (pp. 26-7) (in my Higley file)

1966 (Mar 22): Letter from **Edwin H. Kimmel** DC on **ACA** stationery as ACA District Governor at 8514 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn NY 11209, to **Stanley Hayes** DC (Hayes collection):

Dear Stanley:

Sorry about the tone of my letter. Perhaps if I had waited a day or two it would not have been so sever. Actually, it wasn't meant to offend youl, but just to enlighten you as to the purpose of the resolution, and where I got the wording.

In answer to your questions; first, I don't know why it took so long for the resolution to appear in the Journal. I can send you copies of correspondence in September, requesting Art **Schierholz** to get that in the Journal. He really didn't have an explanation when I confronted him with the same question in Des Moines in January.

As for the reason my letter took so long, it is because your **Bulletins** don't arrive as first class mail, and the letter which was sent to you had to wait for the return of my secretary, who had been out sick.

Believe me, I did not mean to offend you, or put you on the defensive. If I did, I'm sorry.

You are so right, when you say that "They are not going to let anybody with your ability get very far", and that I am a "conspicuously prominent danger to the clique". As a matter of fact, I've been on a few peoples backs recently, and they don't like it when I start to call the signals.

Frankly, Stanley, I don't know where to turn from here. This is very frustrating and time consuming position to hold, and honestly it's beginning to take its toll in loss of practice and time away from the office. My family is on my neck, my patient's resent my leaving so much and my practice is off over $1,500 from last year at this time. That's a significant drop and pays a lot of bills. To put it bluntly, I don't feel as if I can afford the luxury of going any further in **ACA**. If I were independently wealthy, and could afford it I would pave my way to President, but I'm just a chiropractor, who depends upon his practice for a livelihood, to support myself and my family.

It's nice of you to say all those wonderful things about me, and it is certainly flattering to my generally deflated ego, but after being in this profession for half of my life (twenty years) I realize that if I were in any other endeavor, and I worked as hard for it as I have for chiropractic, I'd be a very rich man by this time. The time, devation, energy and oil that goes with it that I've given this profession seems to be, only in some small way beginning to pay off in some amount of self satisfaction that we may after all accomplish something.

If I find that I am going to be thwarted at every turn, If I find that my time becomes so preoccupied with **ACA** and it's politics, I'm going to pick up my marbles and go home, reconcentrate my efforts in my practice, and go back to teaching (which I did for fifteen years) at the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**.

It took me a long time to get my political feet wet, now that I have, I don't want to drown in the muck. I know the importance of good leadership, but unfortunately good leadership is not only hard to come by, but it does not come cheaply.

I've been on top of **Higley** recently concerning research. He's been with us for about three years now and frankly all he's done is some work on methodology and statistics. Not one basic piece of research which scientifically substantiates chiropractic principles. He's beginning to feel my squeeze and he's hollern "politics". He doesn't realize that I'm on his side, just want him to do a better job. **That's why I was instrumental in disapproving his five year research plan**.

In plain words, it was lousy! I may not do too well on a budget sub-committee, but when it comes to research, there I can function effectively. We'll see what happens.

By the way, believe me when I say that our Board is clean. I can truthfully say that! If anything which smells badly comes out, it is the staff at Des Moines who is to blame not the Board. The "harmony" that existed during the mid-year meetings was preceeded by a hell of a lot of calling down on a number of issues, long before we officially went into our meetings and on the record. What may appear to be a smooth meeting was prolonged by many messy personal issues and grievances. Again, we'll see what the results of this will be.

That's it for now - I hope I'm forgiven - Sorry for the misunderstanding. Sincerely,...

1966 (Mar/Apr): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [8(5)] includes:

-**photo** of Vinton F. Logan Educational Center; caption:

Dedication Ceremonies held on Logan Campus in St. Louis, Mo. Feb 13th (Story page 38)

-"College reports: Logan College" (p. 38):

A decade of progress at Logan College of Chiropractic, St. Louis, Missouri, was magnificently embellished with the dedication of the Vinton F. Logan Educational Center on February 13, 1966; a modern architectural achievement that enhanced the picturesque environment of the Logan College campus.

The new Center houses a completely equipped Library with a volume capacity of over 12,000; sound booths; study carrels in atmosphere of educational solidity; six spacious scientifically-illuminated classrooms; student adjusting rooms; senior conference chambers; faculty study; student locker facilities; a spacious, comfortable and colorful reception room; an auditorium that accommodates more than 400 guests and equipped with acoustical surfaces, amplification system and projection equipment. Reproductions of the old masters adorn the wall surface in the classrooms and corridors. A meticulously-equipped audio-visual lab, so vital to the implementation of the professional curriculum, is housed in the new facility.

Present at the dedication ceremonies were Dr. Earl Rich, President of Lincoln College; Dr. Arthur Schierholz, Executive Director of the A.C.A.; Dr. John Fisher, Education Director of the A.C.A.; Dr. Ernest G. Napolitano, President of the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic; Dr. H.G. **Higley**, representing the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic; and Dr. Carl Gustafson, representing National College.

Dr. William N. Coggins, President, welcomed the more than 300 visitors. He also expressed appreciation for congratulatory messages received from Dr. Dave Palmer, President of the Palmer College; Dr. Thure Peterson, President of the Chiropractic Institute of New York and Dr. Carl Cleveland, Jr., Dean of Cleveland College…

1966 (June 19-21): "Report of 33rd Annual Congress, Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California"; includes:

-"Old Business" (p. 12); includes:

Dr. Holman brought up the Report of Examinations Form. For the last two years these reports have been sent to Dr. **Higley** who has tried to draw conclusions from them. However, we have felt that they were not accurate enough to publish, and it is possible we do not want them published. What does the Council want to do with these statistics?

Dr. Fenton moved that this information be kept within the confines of our Council at this time. Motion seconded and carried unanimously…

1966 (Sept/Oct): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [9(2)] includes:

-"Physiotherapy Council recognized" (p. 41):

The American Council on Chiropractic Physiotherapy has, as f June 28, 1966 been granted full recognition as a council of the ACA according to information received from Dr. Gordon V. Pefley, Portland, Oregon, vice president of the Council. The delay in official recognition was caused by omission from the official ACA minutes of the action taken during the 1965 convention in Hollywood, Florida.

Dr. Pefley has also accepted the managing editorship of the quarterly Physiotherapy Bulletin effective with the August edition. Dr. Henry H. Anderson, the newly elected council president, will continue as associate editor with Dr. Marshall E. Schramm, Council secretary-treasurer, as publisher and advertising manager. No change in publication policy is anticipated, however Dr. Pefley has issued an invitation to all members of the Council and particularly to the State Councils to submit articles of scientific interest for publication.

During the recent ACA convention in Los Angeles, liaison was established with the chiropractic physiotherapy departments of the chiropractic colleges who have promised a series of authoritative articles. The series is scheduled to begin in the November 1966 issue of the Physiotherapy Bulletin.

Dr. H.G. **Higley**, research director for the ACA has also pledged his cooperation with these efforts.

A recommendation that the term "physical therapy," and "adjunctive" be eliminated from all ACA literature was approved by the House of Delegates in Los Angeles. (The preferred terms are: "Chiropractic physiotherapy" and "in conjunction with.")

The Council on Chiropractic Physiotherapy is said to be the largest (in number of members) of the councils now approved by the ACA.

Details with regard to individual participation in the Council activities by members of the chiropractic profession can be secured from Dr. Gordon V. Pefley, 7887 S.W. Capitol Hiway, Portland, Oregon, 97219.

1966: "**LACC** adds BA degree in Biology" (Smallie, 1990)

1966: **LACC** earns status with CCE; implements residency in roentgenology (LACC, 1986)

1966: **LACC** receives $5K research grant from Arthritis National Research Foundation (Smallie, 1990)

1967 (June 25-27): "Report of 34th Annual Congress" of COSCEB at Chase Park Hotel, St. Louis MO (FCLB Archives):

-Edward M. Saunders, D.C. authors "National Board of Chiropractic Examiners Report" (p. 5); includes:

…Dr. George Haynes, Dean of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, had Dr. Henry G. Higley, Director of his Research Dept., make a complete statistical study and report on a group of his students, comparing their grades received from the Los Angeles College, the California State Board of Examiners and the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners. It states, "In all cases the average grade for each subject from the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners and the California State Board of Chiropractic Examiners is slightly lower than the corresponding average grade from the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic." "The reasons for such differences may be that the students grades at the college are the result of examinations taken during and at the end of the semester in which the particular course is taken, while the Boards' examinations are taken at a much later date and the students are examined in all subjects within a period of two or three days." "Note that the percentages passing the National Board of Chiropractic and the California State Board of Chiropractic Examiners are very close to each other with the exception of Diagnosis. The percentages passing both Boards seems to b expected when considering the grade distributions as shown in the subsequent Tables." "It seems to indicate that the questions used by both Boards are well prepared."

1967 (Sept/Oct): ***Chirogram*** [34(9-10)] includes:

-photograph of Henry G. Higley, D.C., director of LACC Department of Research, who authors "Chiropractic licentiates in the United States" (pp. 197-99, 210-11); includes:

There are several reports of the chiropractic population in the United States, each one of them giving a different figure. The 1960 census reports 14,360 D.C.'s. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare reports 23,409 D.C.'s for the year 1965.

The reason for such a variation, besides the fact that the reports cover two periods, five years apart, is the manner in which the data is obtained.

The report from the United States Bureau of the Census most probably indicates the number of chiropractors in active practice at that time. The question asked by the census taker is, "What is your occupation?" and an individual engaged in some other activity will not be classified as a D.C. even if he does hold a degree and a license.

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare published a report, *Health Resources Statistics 1965*. The chapter on chiropractic, pages 35-37, gives the number of chiropractors in the United States and Puerto Rico as 23,409. This number was obtained from mailing lists count. A figure obtained in this manner most probably includes everyone who has received a D.C. degree, but these lists are seldom accurate. (The figures as given by the HEW report are shown in the last column of Table A).

Therefore, it was decided by the Department of Research of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, in cooperation with the **Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards**, to make a more precise estimate of licensed chiropractors in the United States. Information was obtained from the files of the **Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards** because this Board has, during the past few years, requested statistical data from each one of the state chiropractic licensing boards and most of the states have complied with this request. The data includes information

about the number of licensed chiropractors residing in each particular state.

According to this information there are 16,687 individual licensed chiropractors in 41 states and Puerto Rico. Nine states and the District of Columbia did not submit reports for the year 1965. According to the HEW report, there were 3,894 chiropractors in those states as follows:

District of Columbia	40
Illinois	992
*Louisiana	177
*Massachusetts	217
*Mississippi	150
Ohio	852
Pennsylvania	1,135
Rhode Island	53
Tennessee	183
Virginia	95
	3,894

The states marked with an asterisk, Louisiana and Mississippi, do not have a licensing board. Massachusetts did not have a licensing board at the time the data was obtained.

If Louisiana, Mississippi and Massachusetts are excluded, the number of D.C.'s reported by HEW for the District of Columbia and the remaining six states is 3,350. Assuming that the ratio between the number reported by HEW, and the actual number of residents holding a D.C. license for the six states and the District of Columbia is the same as for the 41 states and Puerto Rico, we obtain an adjusted figure of 2,864 licenses in those states. Using this figure under the above assumption, there are 19,551 licensed chiropractors in the United States and Puerto Rico. It must be pointed out that we cannot include practicing chiropractors in the three non-licensed states since our report refers specifically to licensed chiropractors.

In the accompanying Table A, the number of resident licensed chiropractors, by states, is given for December 1963, 1964, and 1965. The last column gives he figures reported by HEW for January, 1965.

Thirty-two states have reported the number of resident chiropractors for each one of the years under consideration. The total number of chiropractors residing in these thirty-two states is:

14,706 as of December, 1963.

14,573 as of December, 1964

14,320 as of December, 1965

The difference in the number of D.C.'s for the three years is not statistically significant, so we must conclude that in these thirty-two states the chiropractic population is remaining constant.

There is no information available as to how many of the licensed chiropractors are practicing, retired, or pursuing some other occupation. In the state of California, according to he records of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners for the year 1958, 54 per cent of the licensed chiropractors were in full-time practice, 23 per cent in part-time practice, and 23 per cent were not practicing at all.

If we consider that there are 19,551 chiropractors in the United States and Puerto Rico as per our data, and assuming that the percentage of non-practicing chiropractors throughout the country is the same as in California, then there are 4,497 licensed chiropractors not in private practice. This leaves a total of 15,054 chiropractors in private practice in the United States (excluding the three non-licensed states).

According to the Health Resources Statistics report from HEW as of January, 1965, there were in the United States 292,088 M.D.'s. The number of M.D.'s in private practice is reported as 180,752, or 61.88 per cent.

The same report indicates that for January, 1965, there were in the United States 13,027 D.O.'s. The number of D.O.'s in private practice is reported as 9,996, or 76.73 per cent.

In all three professions many of the licentiates not in private practice are employed in occupations allied to their professional work. Some are employed by industrial firms, others by colleges and clinics and still others in government. The non-practicing groups also include those who are retired, as well as some who are engaged in occupations unrelated to their professional work.

In all professions the population is maintained by the new graduates. During the college year 1964-1965, there were 611 graduates from twelve chiropractic colleges. The combined student body of these colleges was 2,940.

During the same period there were 7,409 graduates from 88 medical colleges, which had a total student body of 32,428.

From the five osteopathic colleges there were 395 graduates and a total student body of 1,661.

The ratio between D.C.'s and M.D.'s is approximately 1 to 14, that is, for every one chiropractor there are approximately 14 M.D.'s.

The ratio between the number of students graduating from chiropractic colleges and from medical colleges is approximately 1 to 11.

In the case of osteopaths, the ratio between D.O. and D.C. graduates is approximately 2 to 3. The ratio between the size of the student bodies is 2 to 3.4.

The number of graduates from American colleges in all three professions is inadequate to insure a growth of the professions proportionate to the increase in the American population. Table B shows that in the year 1965 there were 29 graduates from chiropractic colleges for every 1,000 licentiates. In the medical profession there were 25 graduates per 1,000 licentiates, and in the osteopathic profession there were 30 graduates per 1,000 licentiates.

It is interesting to note that the ratio between the number of practitioners and the number of yearly graduates is about the same for all three professions.

There has been a steady increase in the number of M.D.'s over the past few years but this growth is not at the same rate as that of the national population. This is the result of the number of practitioners coming to the United States from foreign countries. We find that in 1965, 44,500 out of the 292,088 M.D.'s in the United States, or 15 per cent, were graduates of foreign countries.

On the basis of the above all three professions are in the same position. They require a larger number of graduates each year to keep up with the profession.

TABLE A

CHIROPRACTIC POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964	Dec. 1965	H.E.W. Jan. 1965
Alabama	309	309	260	294
Alaska		11	12	15
Arizona	184	193	180	224
Arkansas	128	134	135	163
California	4,263	4,095	4,100	4,252
Colorado	288	274	167	366
Connecticut		116	123	172
Delaware	19	20	21	28
Dist. of Columbia	35	25		40
Florida (approx.)	600	619	616	764
Georgia	379	322	577	428
Hawaii	18	20	17	21
Idaho	68	72	66	70
Illinois	604	653		992
Indiana	317		277	544

Iowa	653	616	588	792
Kansas	581	576	552	618
Kentucky	492	497	482	499
Louisiana				177
Maine	60	59	53	76
Maryland	208	206	204	184
Massachusetts				217
Michigan	730	744	762	856
Minnesota	495	494	497	505
Mississippi				150
Missouri	1,313	1,371	1,214	1,310
Montana	84	91	88	108
Nebraska		82	86	96
Nevada	58	57	57	54
New Hampshire	182	186	185	204
New Jersey	400	416	411	518
New Mexico	80	95	90	124
New York			1,254	2,208
North Carolina	235	237	258	226
North Dakota	80	75	76	72
Ohio				852
Oklahoma	368	404	374	402
Oregon	274	266	255	276
Pennsylvania	890	886		1,135
Puerto Rico			16	15
Rhode Island	48			53
South Carolina			174	156
South Dakota	114	117	123	134
Tennessee	104			183
Texas	1,375	1,355	1,274	1,490
Utah			116	122

-**photos** of new ***Chirogram*** staff: Haynes, Kirby, Higley, Payne, Olson, Lipe, Stokes, Hoffman, Hartmann, Kelly (p. 204)

1968 (Jan/Feb): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [10(4)] includes:

-"College news: Los Angeles College of Chiropractic" (pp. 44-5); includes:

A new program has been instigated wherein a letter is sent to the widow of a deceased Doctor of Chiropractic in California, and a professional book is purchased and placed in the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic library as a memorial to the doctor.

At year's end six doctors have been memorialized in this way. This program is in cooperation with the Department of Education of the California Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Henry G. Higley, Chairman of the Department of Research for LACC and the American Chiropractic Association has begun a series of lectures that are both unique and informative. His subject is the "Application of Biometrical Research Methods to Behavioral Sciences" and is in connection with the Crime Commission of which he is a member.

All of his "students" are high school teachers. Materials are given to them two weeks prior to his appearance. After a short introduction there is a seminar type of program including questions and answers. Then each student turns in his paper for grading.

Scheduled for this series are the following: University of Southern California at Los Angeles, School of Education; California State College at Los Angeles, Graduate Students, School of Education and Education Sociology; Long Beach State College, Graduate School of Education…

1968 (Dec): ***CCA Journal*** [25(5)] includes:

-photograph and article by Jay D. Kirby, D.C., entitled "Education" (pp. 1-2) (in my Higley file):

Henry G. Higley, D.C., M.A.; this image appeared on the cover of the *CCA Journal* for December 1968; also depicted was Dr. John R. Glover

1969 (May 18): Henry G. **Higley**, DC, MS dies (***Chirogram*** 1969 (Aug); 36(8): 255); dies in Alhambra CA (Rehm, 1980); "Research Statistical Department at the LACC....was assigned to Dr. James Watts, a **LACC** faculty member with a Faculty Fellowship. In addition, four students were awarded one-year research Fellowships to aid the program. One was to be selected later for a two-year Fellowship" (Schierholz, 1986)

1969 (May/June): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [11(6)] notes:

-obituary for Henry G. **Higley** (p. 15):

Dr. Henry Grant Higley
June 11, 1903-May 18, 1969

It is with deep regret we report the passing of Dr. H.G. **Higley** on Sunday evening, May 18, at his home in Alhambra, California. Death was caused by a massive cerebral-hemorrhage. Dr. **Higley** was Director of Research and Statistics for the **American Chiropractic Association**, as well as Chairman, Department of Physiology, **Los Angeles College of Chiropractic** in Glendale. Born in Lima, Peru of American parents, he was the author of many outstanding scientific papers within the profession, and during his professional career, he received world-wide honors for his work.

He is survived by his wife Mary, a son Henry, Jr. of Seattle, Washington, and his mother, Mrs. Rosaria Higley of Los Angeles.

1969 (June): ***ACA Journal of Chiropractic*** [6(6): 23] notes:

Chiropractic Loses a Leader

Henry Grant **Higley**, M.S., D.C., 66, director of Research and Statistics for the American Chiropractic Association, passed away at his home in Alhambra, California, May 19 as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Higley was one of the outstanding scientists in the country, with a listing and biography in both American Men of Science and in Leaders in American Science.

His research extended not only into areas relating to chiropractic and physical medicine, but also into the fields of

drugs and nutrition, space medicine, industrial problems, and he was a member of the Research Committee for the Los Angeles County Delinquency and Crime Commission.

He had written and presented many important scientific papers for scientific organizations. His research on the Intervertebral Disc Syndrome and his work on Cineroentgenology of the Human Spine, met with world-wide acceptance. He was the co-author of a textbook on General Chemistry.

Dr. Higley was born of American parents in Lima, Peru. He was educated in the University of Guadalajara, the University of Nuevo Leon, the University of Southern California, the Ratledge College of Chiropractic, and the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

At the time of his passing, he was, in addition to his position with the American Chiropractic Association, the director of research and the chairman of the Department of Physiology of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic in Glendale, California.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, by one son, Henry, Jr., of Seattle, Washington, and by his mother, Mrs. Rosaria Higley, of Los Angeles.

Funeral services were held in Alhambra, California on May 23.

The profession has indeed lost a great leader and contributor to his beloved profession.

PHOTOGRAPH

Higley (LACC Registrar's collection)

1969 (June): ***CCA Journal*** [25(11)] includes:

-"In memoriam" (p. 6) (in my Higley file):

Henry Grant Higley, 66, Director of Research and Statistics for the American Chiropractic Association, passed away at his home in Alhambra, California May 19th as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Higley was one of the outstanding scientists in the country, with a listing and biography in both American Men of Science and in Leaders in American Science.

His research extended not only into areas relating to chiropractic and physical medicine, but also into the fields of drugs and nutrition, space medicine, industrial problems, and he was a member of the Research Committee for the Los Angeles County Delinquency and Crime Commission. He had written and presented many important scientific papers for scientific organizations. His research on the Intervertebral Disc Syndrome and his work on Cineroentgenology of the Human Spine, met with world-wide acceptance. He was the co-author of a textbook on general chemistry.

Dr. Higley was born of American parents in Lima, Peru, and was educated in the University of Guadalajara, the University Nuevo Leon, the University of Southern California, the Ratledge College of Chiropractic and the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

At the time of his passing, he was, in addition to his position with the American Chiropractic Association, the Director of Research and the Chairman of the Department of Physiology of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic in Glendale, California.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, by one son, Henry, Jr., of Seattle, Washington, and by his mother, Mrs. Rosaria Higley, of Los Angeles.

1969 (July): ***Chirogram*** [36(7)] includes:

-JD **Kirby** DC authors "Dedication" in memory of Henry G. **Higley** DC's death (p. 196)

PHOTOGRAPH

Ralph Pressman, Ph.D. (LACC Registrar's collection)

1969 (Aug): ***Chirogram*** [36(10)] includes:

-Ralph Pressman PhD appointed Director of Research at **LACC** and Director of Research for **ACA** to replace Henry Higley (pp. 262-3)

1970 (Jan/Feb): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [12(4)] includes:

-"College news: Columbia Institute of Chiropractic" (p. 48):

In a recent "letter to the profession" Dr. Frederick B. Wishner, Associate Professor of Anatomy, and Director of the Henry Higley Memorial Bio-Structural Laboratory of Columbia Institute, reported that they had recently dedicated its new bio-structural research laboratory in honor of Dr. Higley, former Director of Research for the American Chiropractic Association, who passed away on May 18, 1969.

1970 (Mar): ***ACA Journal of Chiropractic*** [7(3)] includes:

-Frederick Wishner, D.C. authors "Columbia Institute of Chiropractic research laboratory dedicated to Dr. Henry Higley" (pp. 12-3); includes:

Historical Background

In back of the author's mind for several years has been the desire to do pure basic science research into the cause and effect of the subluxation. After a conference with Dr. Ernest G. Napolitano, president of the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, it was decided in January 1969 that the Columbia Institute would underwrite a research program using live animals and, accordingly, several thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose.

With this donation, animals, cages, food, bedding, racks, tables, and miscellaneous equipment were purchased; and suitable facilities on campus are being used to house them. The research project commenced in April 1969. Since that time an oscilloscope, 16 mm. camera, a fish tank, pH meter, and binocular microscope have been added. We are also in the process of checking out an FM transmitter and receiver for use in telemetry of electromyograph signals. The laboratory was officially dedicated in honor of the late Dr. Henry Higley, director of research for the American Chiropractic Association. Dr. Higley was truly a man of science…

2002 (Mar 29): e-mail from J.G. Anderson, D.C., N.D. (andycrafted@msn.com):

Thanks for the information on Henry Higley. There is no doubt that you know more about him than I do. I enjoyed him as a person but only worked with him on his low-back research. He asked me to give a numerical scale for the prognosis of low-back symptoms based on the severity of the objective and subjective findings.

He compared the response of actual cases to find if the numerical scale had any value. I never did find out if they had value but he used them in his research to make judgments on treatment rendered.

Good luck on your Higley research. (one of these days I'll find out how take the squiggle lines beneath a name that the computer thinks is misspelled, like Higley.

Andy

2002 (June 30): e-mail from John Thie, D.C. (thie@touch4health.com):

Dear Joe,

I really liked Henry Higley. His accent made it difficult to understand him at times, but he was a brilliant teacher and researcher. I recall being in his physiology classes as a student and knowing that every lecture needed to be attended from beginning to end as he taught as a story teller. Each lecture built on the previous ones. This was a method I enjoyed because it brought out the information of how our bodies functioned in ways that stayed with me all of my life. If however, you had a problem with his accent or were up too late the night before(many of us worked while attending school) and didn't stay with his story you could easily get lost.

I don't have any pictures or any hard copy. He is just a wonderful memory of my days in DC College at LACC. I remember after my graduation, while I was a part time instructor spending time with him as he was developing the research department of the College. He was so excited about the possibilities for that department. He did a great deal of the ground work for the research that we are now seeing accomplished.

His cousin George Haynes was the political animal, Henry was the teacher and researcher.

Keeping in touch, John

2002 (June 30): e-mail from Abne Eisenberg, D.C., Ph.D. (abneym@email.com):

Greeting Joe:

Hope all is well with you. I really think it is wonderful that you are doing a retrospective on Dr. Higley. Yes, I remember him well. When I had transferred from National to LACC to complete my D.C. in 1950, George Haynes was president of the college and Henry Higley was teaching. Regrettably, I did not know Henry intimately. In fact, if my memory serves me correctly, not too may of the faculty socialized with one another off campus. This, of course, may be because I was never a member of the old guard. I was, however, rather close with Jules Bernhardt and Wolfe Adler. My impression of Dr. Higley was that he was very knowledgeable, openminded, and rather articulate. Am I correct in recalling that both he and George were cousins and were originally from Latin America? Of the two, I perceived Henry as being more extroverted and George more introverted. I would be interested to learn whether my perceptions comported with the perceptions of those who knew them better.

Joe, would it be improper of me to ask why you chose to do this article-length biography of Henry Higley and not some other member of that auspicious faculty? Perhaps you are planning to follow this piece with other biographical sketches.

As you probably know, I recently joined your organization and plan to attend the meeting you have scheduled for the 2004 conference in Quebec, Canada.

P.S. Joe: Some time ago, J.G. Anderson sent me pictures of the faculty back in the early fifties. Would you mind, if you know, which of the following are still alive? Drs. Hudson, Dikkers, Empringham, Guest, Lilenfeld, Payne, Olson, Robinson, Sayre, Otto, Mancini, Nathaniel, Hudkins. My curiosity stems from wondering whether J.G. Anderson and I are the only survivors from the faculty of 50 years ago.

Stay well, Abne

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Potential Alumni Sources

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Interview with **J. Gordon Anderson, D.C., N.D.** and **Robert W Dishman, D.C., N.D., M.A.** audiotaped by J. Keating, R. Phillips and Marie Oliva on 2/14/92 at **LACC**

-Anderson started at Ratledge College under "Haynes Scholarship"; Haynes and Higley's chemistry text used at SCCC
-1950s: the LACC/SCCC grad school taught proctology, obstetrics, minor surgery; Anderson began as dean of LACC grad school in 1953
-"radionics research" was taught at the LACC into the 1960s; J. Ralph John, DC, LACC Board president, was big into radionics; Dishman worked for Dr. John in 1948

Letter from David Aytes, DC to J.C. Keating, 8/6/93:

Dear Dr. Keating,

Thank you for your interesting letter and purpose. I compliment you.

My granddaughter, Debbie, is a wonderful lady.

9/1/37 I entered LACC as a student, evening classes.

Dr. A.V. Nilsson taught anatomy.
Dr. Wilma C. Wood was president of the school.
Dr. Frank B. Hamilton taught O.B. and gynecology clinic.
I did not meet Dr. Linnie A. Cale, but heard much of her.
Dr. George Haynes was our chemistry teacher.
Dr. **Higley** taught…
I heard much of Dr. Goodfellow, but never met him.
I heard much of Dr. Bernard Jensen, but never met him
Dr. Ralph Martin taught diagnosis.
Dr. Maynard Lipe taught psychiatry.
Dr. Delbert Metzinger taught technic and adjusting. He and Dr. A.V. Nilsson were backbone which held the college together.
Dr. F. Miner was an excellent adjuster, student.
Dr. Leo Montenegro was a popular student, not in our class.
Dr. Lee Norcross became our CCA legal advisor.
I visited the Ratledge school once. He preceeded me.
Dr. L.P. Roberts taught diagnosis.

1941- I dropped out of school due to WWII, enlisted in U.S. Navy Hospital Corps, served with U.S. Marines, sent to Hawaii, completed a cost of Area Naval Hospital Base, returned and ????? discharge, and returned to Fresno, CA, to be with my wife and son and ??? twins.

1948- Returned to LACC to complete and graduate 6/15/50 with 5200 hours class time + navy experience gained.

1950. 1/15/50 graduated, passted State Board, received license.

9/1/50- Opened office in ??? Built practice on cases M.D.'s considered "hopeless," saw most recover and live normal lives. God promised wisdom to treat almost all types of cases successfully, from child deliveries to cancer.

I am now 80 years of age and ready to gbe transplanted to heaven to spend eternity with God. Best wishes upon your plans.

David Aytes, D.C.